HIS TALK TO A BUFFALO CLUB ON ITS USE AND ITS ABUSE.

ROOSEVELT ON PROPERTY.

He Emphasizes the Importance of Making Professions Go with Performance, and Indicates That on the Franchise Tax Hill, as on All Other Questions, He Will

Keep His Promises Made to the People. BUCCALO, May 15. - Gov. Roosevelt spoke at the Independent Club dinner to-night on "Property, Its Use and Its Abuse." The banjust hall was crowded with leading business and professional men of western New York. at of the Justices of the Eighth Judicial district, Representatives in Congress and State and Federal officers were present. The Gov-

ernor said: Although 1 suggested the title for the remarks that I was to make to-night I did not express, and it is not in four or five words to express, exactly the subject to which I will speak; for I want to speak to you more of the attitude held by our public men and of the pube opinion which those public men must and do represent and of the attitude that the men of means themselves take toward the social and olitical problems of the day. I do not mean talk merely of the use or abuse of private reperty so far as it does not affect the public want to talk to you of what concerns all of as, particularly concerns those of us who for the moment occupy public position, and what s the attitude that should properly be observed by legislators, by elective officers toward wealth, and the attitude that should be observed in return by men of means, and especially by the organizations of men of means which we distinguish as corporations toward the body politic and toward their fel-

We have one entire branch of our State Government directed solely to the consideration of questions of property, and Buffalo has or some time monopolized that branch, first in the person of Comptroller Roberts, and then that of his successor, Comptroller Morgan But I wish to speak to you not so much upon the material side, though what I have to say must be largely based upon our relations with the material side, but upon what may not improperly be called the ethical side of the relations of property to the State and of the State,

in return, to property. Now, of course, a great deal of what I have to say must be trite. All of the great truths up to which we try to act are trite. I certainly have not yet found any new principle of importance in public life, and, so far as I have been able to get. I have become more and more a convinced believer in the doctrine flouted a lew years ago by a then emineut statesman, that after all, the decalogue and the golden rule are the two guides to conduct upon which we should base our actions in political affairs. I do not mean to speak in a spiritual

which we should base our actions in political affairs. I do not mean to speak in a spirit of cant, and I am about the last person who would advecate holding up to any body of men an impractical theory of life, for I grow steadly to feel more and more that if you make your theory impractical you will make your practice imperfect, and that if you set up a theory which no man can live up to you will in practice condone a course of life on the part of your public men which falls far abort of what it is your right and duty to insist upon.

"I ask that you put into practice the doctrine to which I listened some years ago when I attended in this city of Buffalo, at a dinner somewhat similar to this, and heard a speech from a then eminent citizen of your city who has now become a citizen of mine, the Rev. Mr. Slicer, who phrased, in a way that I have always remembered, a does trine that it seems to me all of us ought to take to heart, when he stated that what we needed at this time in our political life was not genius, not brilliancy, so much as we need the critiary hundrum qualities and vir. needed at this time in our political life was not genius, not brilliancy, so much as we need the ordinary humdrum qualities and virtues of common hopesty, common sense, courage, integrity. In other words, we need that our public men, that the representatives of the neople should possess those analities which we value in the home and the counting house; that they should show as public men the same type of value that we expect from a business man who dies respected by the community. I utterly distrust the man of whom it is continually said. Oh, he's a good enough fellow, but of course in polities he plays polities. If he does more you can't afford to trust him. I am going to claborate that principle a liftle luter when I speak of what people sometimes approve of in their public servants in reference to the prob-

speak of what people sometimes approve of in their public servants in reference to the problems of immediate and pressing moment.

Before I speak of that I want to dwell upon the point which I have already raised with your, and that is the vital importance of making profession go with performance. And now let me explain that that has two aides; it not only means that your profession must be pretty high, but that your profession must be pretty high, but that your profession must be too high. It is about as had for a man to profess, and for those that listen to him, by their plaudits to insist upon his professing something to which they know he cannot live up to, as it is for him to go below what he ought to do because if he gets into the intolerable habit of lying to himself and to his audience as to what he intends to do, it is absolutely certain that he won't be able to stand up to what he knows ought to be done. The temptation of the average politician is to promise everything for the organization. I think I can say that whatever I have promised, on the stump or off the stump, either promised and I should keep it just as much if the reformers disapproved as if the organization or reformers, I have kept the promise and I should keep it just as much if the reformers disapproved as if the organization disapproved, and vice versa. And, at any rate, that gives you the comfortable feeling, you know, that you can stay put. You do not have to take back anything or apologize for anything.

rate, that gives you the comfortable feeling, you know, that you can stay put. You do not have to take back anything or apologize for anything.

"But seriously, gentlemen, it is sure to produce bad results if the people expect professions which they do not expect to see lived up to: just exactly as we will gradually in this country have to make up our minds to the fact that it is thoroughly evil to get a law put on the statute books to please somebody else. It is going to take us several decades to get back to that point, but we must get there in the end. If we do not, we will see universally what we now see locally as regards et aline most helmous of sill crimes, the crime of murder. For, if you take the states where juries are most reductant to convict a man for murder. For, if you take the states where juries are most reductant to convict a man for murder and see him punished according to the forms of law, you will find the very States where the people are most ready to condone the punishment of criminals outside of the pale of the law, where they are most ready to condone the infliction of death, and even of forture, under the process of synchlaw, without regard to law, and the two processes are side by side. When you find the weak sentimentality that will hesitate to hold the taker of life, the most vicious and dangerous of criminals, to accountability, when you find that, you will find that inevitably there goes hand in hand with it a readiness to resort to the brute vicionee of our barbarian ancestors of 1.500 or 2,000 years ago back to resort to the statianty dawned; and in cendenning that brutal violence do not forget to condenn the makelsh sentimentality which have been saving upon the subject which have

You may not see the bearing of what I have been saying upon the subject which I have chosen. It has a very close and intimate bearing; for exactly as it is with the professions liffering from the practices of our public men, so it is in dealing with the great mestions of public property, of the rights of property and of the abuses committed by the men of means, the questions which orm one of the roots of the social probens with which we have to deal in all of our great industrial centres at the present moment. If there is one thing which I should like to cradicate from the character of any American, it is the dreadful tractice of paying a certain mean admiration and homage to the man who, whether in the cost of sacrificing all those principles for the lack of which, in the eye of any righteous had, no possible achievement of success can any way compensate. That applies as a smuch to the smart politician with the property and chicanery and sharp catice, who by misuse of public office, by includity, by deverness in hoodwinking the entry, rises to his station, as it applies the unscrupulous man of affairs who had a fortune, not legitimately, but illegitimes in some form of gambling, which and the and who can count upon having, from how the statice, and who can count upon having, from how the statice, the consequence of turness to the series of the same which right and who can count upon having, from how the static right and the same business man whose success has son even more beneficial to the community than to thuse! ou may not see the bearing of what I have

espected business man whose success n even more beneficial to the com-than to himself.

he men who condone such form of d wee no less to the men who, in a good dentiat, a good tooth brush, and is neolyptus Antiaeptic Tooth Powder. At all druggists.—Adv.

condemning such success, mix with their condemnation of that also condemnation of legitimate success. We to the men who help to make all politicians scoundrelly by indiscriminate criticism of all alike, whether they be good or whether they be bad; and woe to the men who put a premium upon rascality in business by condemning all men of means, all successful men of business alike, whether their success has been attained in ways of which we should all feel ashamed or whether their success lias been attained by working along lines which have made them the benefactors of the entire community.

made them the benefactors of the constituents, which is not less bound to represent his constituents, but he is not less bound to cease to represent them when, if on a great moral question of right or wrong, he feels that they are taking the wrong side. Let him go out of politics rather than stay in at the cost of doing what his wen conscience forbids him to do: and while upholding that principle in theory do not forget to uphold it in practice.

him go out of politics rather than stay in at the coat of doing what his own conscience forbids him to do: and while upholding that principle in theory do not forget to uphold it in gractice.

"I am going to speak as you would have the right to expect me to speak, of what affects us at the present moment here in this State, of one of those problems with which we, who are for the time being your servants and representatives in public life, are trying to deal. Now, take the very question that you have seen advocated and which you will see advocated some more during the next ten days, the question of the taxation of franchises. On the one hand we have the perfectly simple savage, who believes that you should tax franchises to the extent of confiscating them, and that it is the duty of all railroad corporations to carry everybody free and give him a chromo. On the other hand, we have the scarcely less primitive mortal who believes that there is something sacred in a franchise and that there is no reason why it should pay its share of the burdens at all. Now, gentlemen, remember that the man who occupies the last position inevitably tends to produce the man who occupies the last position inevitably tends to produce the man who occupies the last position in the community from all ornerses, takes the ground that there shall be something sacred about all property, that the owners of it are to occupy a different position in the community from all others, and are to have their burdens not increased, but diminished, because of their wealth. Oh, if I could only impress upon you, if I only had the eloquence and the power of enforcing conviction upon you, to make you understand the two sides of the question—not understand it, you may do that in theory now—butto make you realize it: the two sides, that the rich man who hays a privilege from a Boardof Aldermen for a railway which he represents, the rich man who gets a privilege from a Boardof Aldermen for a railway which he represents, the rich man who shall say, I am against

EXTRA SESSION ON MAY 22. tiov. Roosevelt Is Expected to Issue the

Call To-Day. BUFFALO, May 15 .- Gov. Roosevelt said to THE SUS reporter at midnight that to-morrow e would call an extra session of the Legislaure for next Monday, and that if a satisfactory substitute had not been passed by May 27 he would sign the Ford bill.

ALBANY, May 15 .- Gov. Roosevelt will return from Buffalo to-morrow. In the afternoon he expects to issue a call for an extra session of the Legislature to convene next Monday to consider mendments to the Ford Corporation Franchise Tax bill and possibly to pass another New York city Rapid Transit law. If the latter question is considered the Legislature will have to take a recess for two weeks in order that it may reconvene and repass any rapid transit legislation that may be adopted over the expected veto of Mayor Van Wyck.

Gov. Roosevelt is opposed ment to the Ford Franchise Tax bill which will violate the vital principle of the bill, he he considers it, of taxing such fran-chises as real estate. He will consent to but three amendments to the bill, and as the time for his consideration of that measure expires on May 28, he will withhold his ap proval of it until the Legislature in extra session has had an opportunity of amending the bill according to his views. It the Legislature fails to send an amended Tax bill to the Governor in accordance with his suggestions by May 27, or if it sends an amended bill which does not meet his views the Governor will veto such a measure and

sign the original Ford bill. Gov. Roosevelt insists that the Ford bill now before him shall become a law in any event but is willing that at an extra session the Legslature may amend the bill in three particulars only. In the first place, the Governor is willing to have the bill amended to take effect nex

only. In the first place, the Governor is willing to have the bill amended to take effect next Oct. 1, so that it will not go into operation until 1900. The Governor also believes that the State Tax Commission. Instead of the local authorities in the various cities, towns, and villages in the State, should have supervision and control of the levying of the assessments upon such corporate franchises as are included in the provisions of the bill.

The third amendment favored by Gov, Roosevelt is one which will provide that where a corporation now pays local taxes in the nature of a franchise tax that shall be allowed for in the tax laid upon the franchise as real estate. In other words, the tax assessed under the Ford bill upon the franchise of a corporation will be in lieu of any taxes now paid by a corporation presumably as a franchise tax. This would allow deductions for instance where a corporation now pays to the city a percentage upon its gross earnings annually and upon the taxes it pays upon its rails and road beds as real estate. It has been generally supposed that a portion of the taxes collected under the Ford bill would be turned into the State Treasury, as is done under the Raines law. This is not Gov. Roosevelt's idea. He helievas that all such taxes should be turned over to the locality wherein they are collected, the State only retaining an amount sufficient to pay for an administration of the law by the State Tax Commission.

By May 27, in case the Legislature is called in extra session, if the proposed Ford law is not amended in accordance with his views, as above detailed, the Governor expects to sign the original Ford bill, though he will sign such an amended bill iff it reaches him by a week from Saturday, the last day allowed him under the consideration for the reaches him by a week from Saturday, the last day allowed him under the consideration for the consideration of thirty day bills.

Senator Grady was in Albany to-day to see Gov. Roosevelt to-morrow Gov. Roosevelt is having drafted amen

CUBAN ANNEXATIONIST PLAN. Suggestion as to the Distribution of the

\$3,000,000 Fund. The Cuban-American League that is com osed largely of Cubans who favor annexation the United States, sent the following mes

age to President McKinley yesterday: sage to President McKinley yesterday:
"HAVANA, May, 15, 1899.—If an irremediable rupture occurs preventing the payment of the \$3,000,000 to the soldiers of the Cuban Revolution, actual participants in the field, the Cuban American League would urge that a method be tuned to avail of this fund to advance seed, increase, and farm animals to help researched in dustries. The cost of same to be reveal, except in the case of soldiers, receipting for the value the same as they would if paid in each."

Three Tooth Requisites.

EXCITING DAY IN HAVANA.

OUESTION OF DISARMING CUBAN TROOPS REACHED A CRISIS.

Hothends Talked of Forcible Resistance, but Gomez and Gen. Brooke Agreed to n Modified Order-Arms to Be Turned Over to the Cuban Mayors, Not to the Americans-This Plan May Be Accepted-A Victory for Gomez's Enemies. Special Cable Despatches to THE SUR

HAVANA, May 15.-There has been much exement here all day over the question of the Cuban troops giving up their arms, but tonight the situation is improved. Gen. Gomez has consented to continue his efforts to assist Governor-General Brooke to the end of the negotiations, and a partial agreement on the juestion has been reached. The Cubans are to give up their arms, not to

the Americans, but to the various municipalities, and they will be kept by the respective Mayors as trophies of the war for independ-This was the original plan of the Cuban Assembly, and its adoption now is a defeat for Gen. Gomez so far as concerns his fight with his Cuban political opponents. He finds the suggestion of his enemies adopted after he lost his popularity by appearing to aid the plans of the United States.

Many rumors were current on the streets early this morning. The publication of press despatches to the effect that the Washington Government would not insist on the laying down of the arms in return for the payment of the soldiers, but would find means to get possession of them afterward, was interpreted as a threat to use force, and the hotheads talked of war. A number of Cuban officers congregated in front of the Hotel de Inglaterra and denounced the United States. Some even went to Marianao, ready, as they declared, to lead their forces in case of a crisis.

Meanwhile all was calm at the Salon Trocha. Gen. Brooke's headquarters at El Vedado By agreement Gen. Gomez arrived there at 9 'clock this morning accompanied by Col. 'espedes. A conference with Gen. Brooke. which lasted for over an hour, followed, and it was definitely settled that Gen. Gomez should end his name and influence to the plan of distribution announced officially by the Americans. It was arranged that Gen. Gomez would issue a proclamation to the Cuban Army, probably to-morrow, stating his position, which was said officially to be most cordial toward Gen. Brooke and the American Government.

It was announced that Gen. Brooke would dso issue a statement and that the distribution of the money would go on, beginning at the end of this week, just as though no hitch had occurred. If no Cuban officers can be found to replace those who have resigned as Commissioners for the payment of the troops the American officers will perform the duty

Despite the conflicting rumors the situation has certainly clarified to-night. The afternoon papers were moderate in tone. La Lucha takes cognizance of the foolish war talk and counsels moderation. It tells the Cubans to remember that they are not dealing with

Col. Kennon and Col. Cespedes dined together to-night after holding a consultation regarding Gen. Gomez's proclamation. This will be merely a statement of the facts concerning the negotiations, explaining Gen. Gomez's actions and setting him right before the Cuban people. Both officers made state-ments showing that the difficulty was practically settled. The agreement reached at to-day's conference is satisfactory to both the Cubans and Americans. Soldiers not turning in their arms will get their money, but Gen. Gomez is to relyise all to give up their arms. One cause of the row between Gen, Brooke and Gen. Gomez was a letter sent by the latter to the former. This letter was drafted by Gen. Nufiez and was signed unread by Gen. Gomez. tien. Brooke took offence at the contents, but an apology to-day straightened the matter out.

The members of Gen Gomez's staff are also much mollified. Before the conference they re hitter against Gen Brooke, but after the meeting they stopped their incendiary utter-The announcement this afternoon by Gen. Brooke of the appointment of Gen. Ruis Rivera as Civil Governor of the province of Havana

ilso served to soften Gen. Gomez's partisans.

While not the Gomez candidate, who was Gen.

Emilio Nufiez, Gen. Rivera is Gen. Gomez's warm personal friend and the appointment has the General's commendation. According to the report of Major Davies, the chief sanitary officer, there have been only five uses of vellow fever in Hayana from Jan 1 to May 15, which shows the good effect of the sanitary work done by the Americans. Such a small number of cases in nearly six months

was never heard of before Secretary of State Capote will propose to Gen. Brooke to authorize the municipality of Bejucal to raise a loan of \$40,000.

The Vigilancia has arrived here from New York. She has on board the body of George Strinebeck, an American officer, who died at sea last Saturday. A suggestion that the secret vote of Judges

n criminal cases be abolished will be adopted in a decree that is now being prepared for the eform of criminal procedure.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 15,-The Indepenencia, the leading Cuban organ of this city, after printing daily articles criticising the inervening Government, to-night publishes a protest against the acceptance by the Cuban Army of "the final insult" offered by the Americans in proposing to pay the troops the pitiful sum of \$75 upon laying down their arms. The paper counsels the soldiers to retain their arms, with which, it says, they won the liberty of the island. It pleads for the preservation of Cuban honor in face of the action of the United States, which necessitates the sacrifice of the soldiery, and prooses that loyal Cubans should convene and establish a stamp tax on mercantile transactions for the purpose of saving the troops from the terrible disgrace of relinquishing their to a Government that would tie them

There is much dissatisfaction throughout he city over the smallness of the sum it is proposed to pay the soldiers, and there is a universal feeling that the Cubans will refuse

hand and foot.

proposed to pay the soldiers, and there is a universal feeling that the Cubans will refuse to accept the money offered them.

Washington, May 15.—Secretary Alger said this evening that he had not received any official confirmation of the report from Havana that Gen. Maximo Gomez had informed Major-Gen. Brooke that he would not act any longer as the representative of the Cuban Army in the distribution of the \$3,000,000 furnished by the United States to pay the Cuban Major-Gen. Brooke has kept the War Department informed of the progress of the efforts to arrange for a distribution of the money, and there has been a feeling here that a break was not improbable. While the authorities are somewhat worried over the news, they apparently take a very connolasent view of the situation. The opinion is general that the action of the disgruntled Generals of the Cuban people and army than to the United States.

The vaciliating policy pursued by the Cuban leaders is slowly but surely exhausting the patience of the Administration. That the efforts of the independence element will be seriously injured by the policy of opposition to the United States is freely admitted, and some officials do not hesitate to express the copinion that a continuance of the Cuban leaders may bring about the annexation of the island to the United States. Until Gen. Brooke makes a report on the subsect no action will be taken by the Government, and it is probable that consideration of it will be pestioned until President McKinley's return from Hot Springs.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Recommended by enginent physicians for purity.

NEBRASKANS FOLUNTEER ANEW. Members of Bryan's Old Regiment Enger for Service in the Philippines.

PITTSBURG, May 15.-Col. Victor Vifquain, who succeeded Col. William Jennings Bryan in command of the Third Nebraska Volunteers. passed through Pittsburg on his way to his home at Lincoln, Neb., to-day. Yesterday he ent a third telegram to President McKinley at Hot Springs, Va., tendering the services of his

regiment for duty in the Philippines. Follow ing is a copy of the telegram: "I again offer the services of the Third Ne braska, although mustered out, for the Philippines by June 1. I will have the regiment together at Fort Crook under the old organization, ready to be mustered in on condition that we be sent to the front. Victory there will not be complete without Nebraskans on the fightfing line. By the middle of June we will be

nig line. By the middle of June we will be ready to sail with the maximum strength. I do this because the First Nebraska is practically annihilated and the Third Nebraska wishes to avenge them."

Col. Vifunnin expects to receive a reply to his message at Lincoln, and says he has good reasons to believe that the Fresident will accept his offer. The regiment was mustered out of the volunteer service last Tuesday at Augusta, Ga., after several months of garrison duty in Cuba.

Augusta, Ga., after several months of garrison duty in Cuba.

The Third was among the last of the volunteer organizations on duty in the West Indies to leave the service, 'said Col. Vifunain, 'and the men would rather go on to the Philippines and get into notive service than go home. The command is composed of patriots, and after remaining inactive at a garrison they are all anxious to be sent to the front. The men are heartly in favor of this move. In fact, they asked me to telegraph the President offering the regiment for service.'

Col. Vifunain commanded the Ninety-seventh Illinois during the civil war, and was brevetted Brigadier-Genera'.

BRYAN INFITED, INOW NOT WANTED.

Objection to His Speaking at the Kansas

Agricultural College Commencement. TOPEKA, Kan., May 15.-The Republican maority of the Board of Regents for the State Agricultural College has withdrawn the invitation which William J. Bryan had accepted o deliver the commencement address in June The invitation had been extended by President Will. These resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, The former Board of Regents in vited the Hon. William Jennings Bryan to deliver the commencement address at the Agricultural College in June, and the present Board of Regents are opposed to giving this occasion a political significance, we are opposed to his

political significance, we are opposed to his coming, and we request that some gentleman not recognized as a politician be invited to make the address.

Regent Carl Vrooman, Populist, said to-day:
"To prevent a man from speaking here because he is a Democrat is undoubtedly a startling and splendid way to take the institution out of politics. As I told the board, much greater significance would be attached to such unprecedented action than to a speech by Mr. Bryan on some educational topic. The Yale students refused to allow Mr. Bryan to speak at New Haven, and the college has been alsologizing for it ever since. To go out of our way to rescind the action of the former board, to crawfish on a definite engagement distinctly agreed to by both parties involved and to formally and officially heap this indignity upon one of the world's greatest men, is an action which is as unique as it is preposterous."

THE NEW WARSHIPS.

Iwo Battleships, the Kentucky and Kearsarge, Are Nearly Completed.

WASHINGTON, May 15 .- Reports to Rear Admiral Hichborn, the Chief Naval Constructor, concerning the progress in the construction of naval vessels, have been compiled for the month of April, and show that two battleships are nearly completed. The Kearsarge is within 10 per cent, of leaving the builder's hands, and the Kentucky is only 2 per cent, behind, Both these vessels are being built at Newport News, where the Illinois, with 65 per cent, of work done, is also under onstruction. Of the two battlesnips at the Cramp yards the Alabama is within 18 per cent.

construction. Of the two battleships at the Crame yards the Alabama is within 18 per cent, of completion and the Maine, on which work has just started, has 4 per cent, of work done. The Wisconsin, at the Union Iron Works. San Francisco, has 67 per cent, to her credit, while the Ohio, at the same yards, has not been started. One per cent, of work has been done on the Missouri, sister of the Ohio and Maine, at Newport News. The sheathed cruiser Albany, purchased from Brazil, is four-fifths completed at the Armstrong yards in England.

Work has started on three of the four monitors provided for in last year's appropriation bill. Of the sixteen torpedo boat destroyers recently provided for, the Hopkins and the Hull, at the Harlan & Hollingsworth Works, Wilmington, Dei, are in advance of all the others, with 12 per cent, of work done. The torpedo boat Dahlgren, at the Bath Iron Works, Maine, is within 4 per cent, of completion. The T. A. M. Craven, at the same place, is next, with 192 per cent. The other fifteen torpedo boats range in progress from 0 per cent, to 75 per cent, with the exception of three on which work has not been begun. The Chesapeake, the sailing vessel for naval cadets, lacks 22 per cent, of being finished, and the submarine torpedo boat Plunger, at the Columbian Iron Works. Baltimore, shows 85 per cent, of work completed.

ANOTHER ROW ON DEAD MAN'S ISLAND Report That a British Gunbont Will Be Sent to Protect the Chicago Lessees.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 15 .- There was as exciting time to-day on Dead Man's Island, which was reserved by the British in 1860 owing to its commanding the entrance of the harbor. The legal authorities are not sure, however, whether this insignificant piece of ground belongs to the British Government, the Canadian Government, the province of British olumbia or the corporation of Vancouver. All

W. E. Ludgate got a lease of the island from W. E. Ludgate got a lease of the island from the Dominion Government for two Chicago millionaires. He started a hundred men to build a mill. The city arrested him for trespassing. He submitted, but decided to try it again when liberated on ball. He took a hundred men over again this morning and started to work. When the provincial police laid hands on him, he resisted, but he wasoverpowered, his face held in the mud and the frons put on him. His workmen, out of sympathy, were preparing to assist their boss, when Attorney-General Joe Martin sang out: "Any resistance to my authority and you are dead men."

"Any resistance to my authority and you are dead mon."

The Attorney-General then read the riot act twice. Ludgate was taken to jail handcuffed. He was escorted through the city by the police and the people cheered him. This afternoon his lawyer, W. J. Bowser, convinced the Court that it was perilous for the province to keep his client in trons when he was acting on the nuthority of the highest power in Canada. Ludgate was then allowed to go unconditionally.

There was a report here to-night that a British gunboat was hastening to Vancouver, but it was not confirmed.

INVITATIONS TO MR. M'KINLEY.

The President Expects to Welcome Home Western Regiments from the Philippines. Hor Springs, Va., May 15 - Congressman

Fletcher of Minnesota came here to-day to inite President McKinley to add Minneapolis to the list of places which he will visit on his conemplated Western trip. After seeing the President he sent the following despatch to Senator "The President greatly appreciates the corhal invitation extended to him by the citizens

of Minnesota and the commercial bodies of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Unless unforeseen circumstances prevent, it is the President's wish and intention to come to Minnesota, either in connection with a Western trip or otherwise, os as to be present when the Thirteenth Minnesota and other Western regiments return from the Philippines. oth and other Western regularized in the Philippines.
In the Philippines, a Washington lawyer, also hapin Brown, a Washington lawyer, also he to talk over with the President the plans the Washington Peace Jubine on May 25. The President has promised to take 25. The making geremonies. The President may return to Washington as early as Thursday, but owing to the fine weather and the fact that he is getting the rest and recreation he came for he may remain a day or two latter. This morning he took a drive with Mrs. McKinley.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! is the purest natural spring water in the world,-

CRISPI ON THE PEACE PLAN.

IMPORTANCE OF OUR PARTICIPATION IN THE CONFERENCE.

dentified Now with the Affairs of Europe-He Once Discussed General Disarmament with Bismarck, Who Thought It Was Impossible-Crispi Thinks So Now Special Cable Dematch to Tuy Sex

ROME, May 15 .- Ex-Prime Minister Crispi has contributed a noteworthy article on the peace conference to the Nuocia Autologia. He says he considers the invitation to United States to participate in the conference a fact of the first importance, especially as the South American States were not invited. The appearance of North America in the councils of Europe is a precedent which will be followed by the intervention of the United States in all European nestions

The chief interest in the article centres in a ecord of a conversation the writer had with M jambetta in Paris on Aug 30, 1877. Gambetta hen feared a coup d'état, and Signor Crispi remarked to him that the army and the clergy onstituted dangers for the republic

M. Gambetta agreed and declared that the only remedy would be universal disarmanent. As Signor Crispi was about to visit Prince Bismarck at Gastein, M. Gambetta ommissioned him to discuss the delicate question of disarmament with the Chancellor. The latter declared that disarmament was practically impossible.

He added:-" Words have not yet been found to express the limits of armament or disarm ament. Military institutions vary in each country, and when you have put all your armies on a peace tooting you will not be able to say that different nations are in equal con-ditions for defence and offence. Let us leave he matter to the peace societies."

Signor Crispi's conclusion is scarcely more ptimistic than was Prince Bismarck's. onference at The Hague," he writes, "avoids, out does not eliminate the reasons for puarrel, and neglects without destroying the terms of war and revolution. Wars and revoutions may be delayed, but they will burst orth whenever the nations think fit. Europe has but one way of lasting safe-ly, namely, the substitution of united states for divided States. Thus alone can the centuries of rancor, animosity, envy and prejudice be cancelled by sisterly work and civil progress fraught with happiness for he race, which has hitherto been poisoned by the barbarous lust of conquest.

CZAR'S HOPE FOR HIS PEACE PLAN. He Prepares the Opening Address to Be Made by Baron de Staal.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, May 16 .- According to the Odessa correspondent of the Daily News, the Czar personally prepared the inaugural address of Baron de Staal, who will be the President of the Disarmament Conference at The Hague. The correspondent adds that his Majesty's enthusiastic optimism in the cause is said to in crease with the approach of the eve of the con

In significant contrast to this is a conversaion between the Czar and W. T. Stead, to whom his Majesty has just given an audience in St. Petersburg. During the conversation Mr. Stead referred to the fact that the Russian censor a short time ago forbade the circulation of his paper, "War Against War."

The Czar sail: "No. I certainly know othing about that. I cannot believe that such a prohibition ever existed."

VENEZUELAN REBEL RELEASED. Gen. Hernandez Promises to Co-operate with the Andrade Government.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. CARACAS, Venezuela, May 15 .- In view of the peaceful conditions now prevailing throughout the country President Andrade has liberated Gen. Hernandez, who became the leader of the recent revolution after Gen. Crespo was killed and who was subsequently captured b overnment troops.

Hernandez is now in Caracas. He says he is illing to peacefully co-operate with President Andrade in his efforts to make the country prosperous.

BERLIN BRANDS A WORLD FAKE. Alleged Interview with the Kaiser an Absolute Invention.

Special Coble Despatch to THE BUB. BEELIN. May 15 .- The attention of the court officials here was called to-day to the alleged interview with Emperor William, which was published in the New York World on Sunday. They expressed astonishment and incredulity and after an investigation officially declared that nothing of the kind had ever occurred The whole story, they added, was an absolute vention, without a shadow of foundation. One of the officials characterized it as an "impudent imposture."

CHINA'S REBUKE TO THE CZAR. Can No Longer Believe in Russia's Promises of Friendship.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. PEKIN, May 15 .- The Tsung-li-Yamen, in its eply to the Russian demand for a concession for the construction of a railway to connect the fanchurian line with Pekin, incidentally remarks that it can no longer believe in Russia's

promises of friendship.

Berlin, May 15.-The Ostasialische Lloyd says that the city of Santu, on Samsah Bay, has een opened as a treaty port by the Chinese Government.

MR. CLEVELAND IN GOOD HEALTH. He Complains of the Pound Nets in Amer ican Waters in Lake Erie.

PUT-IN-BAY, O., May 15 - Ex-President

prover Cleveland is in the best of health. He went fishing before daylight this morning. In an interview late last night he smiled at the report of his death, and said he did not understand how it originated.

Mr. Cleveland is catching lots of fish. He is indignant at the way pound nets and trap nets are placed throughout the best fishing districts of Lake Erie. He complains that so many nets have been placed in American waters, and that Americans who desire to fish merely for sport should be forced to do so in Canadian waters and pay to the Canadian Government \$25 for a permit, Mr. Cleveland said that the fishermen who are persistently setting trap nets and pound nets report of his death, and said he did not under-Cleveland said that the fishermen who are persistently setting trap nets and pound nets are working their own ruin, and that fishing laws should be adopted and enforced limiting lishing to certain seasons of the year. He also said that the United States should follow the example of the Canadian Government and keep the waters well patrolled.

E. C. Deitz, who was oarsman for Mr. Cleveland last year, and also on Thursday afternoon and Friday, considers the ex-Piresident one of the best lishermen he has ever taken out to the spots where the big fish are to be found. He added that last year Mr. Cleveland caught feirty black hass in one day.

Murder in a Church. NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 15 .- News was re-

eived to-day of the killing of Benjamin Cummings by James Higgins in Cannon county. Higgins and Cummings were at church at Rock House when a light took place. Without warning Higgins sprang upon Cummings and stabbed him witha knife. Cummings died this morning. morning

The Chances Are Very Much More Than favorable for filling your hotel or boarding bonne with desirable patrons, if you place your advertising in THE SCS's columns.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Pure, sparkling, delicious. Telephone 118 Cortlandt. HOME-COMING SOLDIERS.

Three Transports in from Cuba and Auother Expected To-Day.

The transport Kilpatrick, in vesterday from Cuba, brought 400 soldiers of the Eighth Cay alry, taken aboard at Nuevitas. Their terms of enlistment have expired, and they will be discharged here. They were in charge of Lieut, G. F. Stookle and Surgeon R. H. Zanner. The transport Florida also arrived with 367 officers and privates of the Eighth Cavalry and Fifteenth Infantry, most of whom have served their time.

The transport Dixle, Capt. Gunn. arrived in Quarantine at 11 o'clock last night from Manzanillo, having on board 45 officers and 737 men of the Fourth Immunes, under Col. James S. Pettit. This regiment was recruited orincipally in Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia. Corporal Daniel E. Hammond of Company G died of acute intestinal trouble and peritonitis and was buried at sea on the 13th of May.

The transport McPherson, from Santiago, with Gen. Guy V. Henry and 360 men, may get in to-day. The Meade, from Ponce, with the Nineteenth Infantry, may be in to-inorrow. in Quarantine at 11 o'clock just night from

A TORCH 135 FRET HIGH.

Gas Company May Provide a Novel Spectacle for Boston and Its Vicinity.

BOSTON, May 15.-The New England Gas and Coke Company is prepared, if the Lighthouse Board consents, to set a beacon on fire, which will blaze for ten days at least, at a height of 175 feet, or 20 feet higher than Bunker Hill Monn ment. The company is to start its furnaces shortly, and it is necessary to dispose of the immense amount of gas which it has already stored. As the plant is in Everett, a suburb of Boston, it would not do simply to release the gas into the air. Therefore the plan has been suggested of turning it up through the tail chimney of the works and setting lite to it. As this would make a beacon which would be seen far up and down the coast, and night mislead mariners trying to find the city of Boston, it has been necessary to apply to the Lighthouse Board for permission. It is thought that the board will consent and give due notice of what is to happen in the printed warnings to mariners which are sent out. immense amount of gas which it has already

LAST OF SPAIN'S \$20,000,000.

ub-Treasury Has Made All Payments Without Disturbing a Sack of Gold Coin.

The last of the \$5,000,000 warrants drawn in payment of the \$20,000,000 Spanish war inlemnity was delivered to the National Cit. Bank yesterday. The others have been paid without disturbing a single sack of gold coin Assistant Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan, at the Assistant Treasurer Courad N. Jordan, at the request of Superintendent William Sherer of the Clearing House, delivering in payment of the institution's debtor balances his receipting gold made out in sums of \$100,000 to \$500,000. These payments have been deducted from the Treasury cash, yet the gold has not been disturbed, although the title to it has passed. Eventually the receipts will come back to the Sub-Treasury, either in payment of taxes or as Government deposits are withdrawn from the banks, and then the title to the gold will revert to the Treasury.

SHUT UP IN A FOLDING BED.

Organist of the Temple Israel Taken Out Cut and Bruised.

Ludwig Weinstein, organist of the Temple Israel, at Fifth avenue and 125th street, had in unpleasant experience with a folding bed resterday morning at his boarding house, 134 West 126th street. Weinstein's married son Albert and his married daughter and other Albert and his married daughter and other boarders were awakened at 3 o'clock in the morning by eries for help. They thought the house was aftre. The cries came from Weinstein's room. Albert forced open the door. He found the folding bed closed with a pair of feet sticking out. With the help of other boarders he opened the bed and released his father, who was cut and bruised. Mrs. Weinstein also had been injured by the closing of the bed, but was not caught in it.

MINNIE SELIGMAN CUTTING.

she Says That if Her Husband Goes to Europe She Will Sue for Divorce.

Minnie Seligman Cutting was seen last night n reference to the report that she intended suing her husband for divorce. He says she returned to the stage last spring in opposition to his wishes. She says that he made her do t. Their funds, according to her, became low, and in order to raise money she took up her profession. She declared that Manager "The route of return was then changed. In-Proctor paid her \$1,000 a week at that time to play in his houses. While she was working and supporting her husband, she adds, he enjoyed himself at Newport. Now it is said that he is going to Europe. If he does, so Mrs. Cutting says, she will sue him for divorce on the grounds of desertion.

CAPTAIN OF THE JOHNNIES.

Residents of West Forty-fifth Street Set the Police on Stage-Door Loiterers.

The residents of Forty-fifth street, between sixth avenue and Broadway, notified Police Captain Thomas of the West Forty-seventh street station in writing yesterday that they were tired of being annoyed every night by the crowd of "Johnnies" that congregated about the stage door of the New York Theatre waiting for the show to be out. They said that respectable women were insulted and that Capt. Thomas had better hustle the "Johnnies" off the block if he knew what was good for him. Capt. Thomas had four men in plain clothes at the stage door last night and they kept the street and sidewalks clear

BOY AND KITTEN KILLED TOGETHER. Fell Four Stories from a Tenement Win-

dow and Were Picked Up Dead. Four-year-old Henry Nelson, while playing with a kitten yesterday, fell from a window of his home, on the top floor of 235 East Twentysixth street, to the basement, four stories besixth street, to the basement, four stories below, and was killed. The kitten, which, like
half the kittens of small boys, was called
Dewey, fell with him and was killed, too.
The boy's mother was away at a grocery
store, and the window leading to the shaft was
fastened, but little Henry managed to open it
to get some milk for the kitten from a bottle
on the window sill. He lost his balance and
fell. The kitten was found crushed beneath
the beity.

TWO NEW STEAMSHIP LINES. Plans for Increasing the Service Between

Norfolk, Va., and Europe, NORFOLK, Va., May 15.-Two new lines of steamships between Norfolk and Europe will

be in operation beginning Sept. 15 next. The North American Transport Company (Simpson, Spence & Young), and the Johnston Blue line william Johnston & Co., Limited) will operate the new lines in connection with the various railways entering Norfolk. The Johnston line will put on three boats monthly to Liverpool and one boat monthly to Rotterdam. The North American Transport Company will put on three boats monthly to Hamburg, two boats monthly to London and one boat monthly to Rotterdam. A passenger service may be added later.

ALLOWED HIS DOGS TO BURN. John Welch's Reason for Not Trying to Save Fifty-five Valuable Pets.

BOSTON, May 15 - John Welch, who lost fiftyfive valuable dogs by the burning of his kennels at Brighton last Friday, says that he was in the house adjoining the kennels when the in the house adjoining the kennels when the flames reached them, and that he might have saved the whole lot. He did not release them because he leared that the dogs, many of them of savage breeds, would have harmed the spectators and firemen, for, crazed with excitorient, they would no doubt have butten every one in their path. So Mr. Welch deliberately sacrificed his pets.

The Briggs Controversy Haugs in his denial of the divine inspiration of the entire Bible. Nend 15 cents for an essay on the authorship of the Bible by the greatest Biblical specialist in America. Address Bodd, Mead & Co., 151 Fifth avenue. New York.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Try it. Poland Water Depot, 3 Park place, N. Y .-

PRICE TWO CENTS.

ADMIRAL KAUTZ SENDS OFFICIAL RE-

THE FIGHTING IN SAMOA.

PORTS OF THE ENGAGEMENT. American and British Bluejackets and Marines Ambushed Between Lines of

Wire Fences-Forced to Retreat Under

a Galling Fire-The Dead Mutilated. WASHINGTON, May 15. The Navy Department to-day made public a report from Admiral Kantz, regarding the attack by Sahoans on the English and American marines. when Lieuts, Lansdale and Freeman were killed. It is as totlows:

"U. S. PLAGSBIP PHILADELPHIA, (APIA, Samoa, April C.)

"Sin-It becomes my painful duty to report the death of Lieut, Philip V. Lansdale, U. S. N : Eusign John R. Monaghan, U. S. N.: Coxswain J. G. Butler, U. S. N., and Ordinary Scamen N. E. Edsall, U. S. N. They were killed by the fire of the Mataafa adherents near Apla, on the 1st inst. On the same unfortunate occasion Lieut, A. H. Freeman, R. N., and two British sailors were killed and five men belonging to this ship and two British sailors were

"Lieut, Freeman, R. N. was the senior offleer of the party and Lieut, Lansdale the next in rank. It is safe to say that after Lieuts. Freeman and Lausdaie had conferred together hey did what they deemed best under the circumstances, and the disaster that followed sould not be foreseen. Their death and that of Eusign Mounghpo and the four seamen is greatly to be deplored.

"For several nights preceding the 1st inst. the sentries in front of the British and American Consulates had been fired at o casionally, and it became necessary to drive the aggressors away. It was the opinion of all the of-fleers who had this matter in charge that the force was ample to do the work without much risk, especially as it was to move along the beach and return he same way. protection of the guns of H. B. M. S. Royalist. "On Sunday, the 2d inst, the American and British officers and seamen were buried with appropriate ceremony on Mulinuu, the land belonging to the Samoan Government. Very ALBERT KAUTZ. respectfully. "Rear Admiral U. S. N."

The longest and by far the most interesting the reports forwarded by Admiral Kautz is that of Passed Assistant Surgeon G. A. Lung. whose conspicuous courage in the engagement is mentioned in the other reports. Surgeon Lung says the expedition was composed of a number of blue nekets and marines under the command of Lieut, P. V. Lansdale, U. S. N., senior officer of the American contingent: Ensign J. R. Monaghan, U. S. N.; Lieut, C. M. Perkins, U. S. M. C., also a number of bluejackets and marines under the command of Lient, C. M. Perkins, U. S. M. C., and a number of British bluejackets and marines. under the command of Lieut, Freeman, B. N.; Lieut, Cave, R. N., and Lieut, Hickman, R. N., about 150 men in all, one-half of whom were friendlies. In addition to these were four whites or half-castes and two Mormon missionaries, who went along as interpreters. The expedition proceeded to a point near the village of Lawtong, where it halted, and the friendlies vent ahead and set fire to the houses. While the fire was in progress several reports were heard, which proved to be the explosion of

cartridges stored in the burning huts The return was begun at 3 P. M.," says Surgeon Lung, "with the column in reverse order. Up to this time not a single hostile had een seen. As the middle of the column was passing the first crossroad, the friendlies on our left flank discovered some of them up the road, about 300 yards distant. I was near the reservad at the time, and, looking up, saw three or four step out into the road and then quickly hide in the trees. Our people immediately opened fire, and about a dozen hostiles curried across the road toward the parently uninjured. The Colt gun failed to do its work, and a valuable opportunity was in consequence lost. No other hostiles appeared. and the Colt gun was taken apart, readjusted

stead of going back immediately to the beach, it was decided to return by a road half a mile or more back from the sea and more or less parallel with the shore line. This road was

strough extensive ecosions plantations and extended along the lower levels of the foothills, interrupted in three places by deep ravines, through which small streams run. It was the intention to follow this read to a point where it turned to the north and then led for a mile down into the town of Apia.

"Turning down the cross-road mentioned to the left for half a mile, we then went to the coast by the road parallel with the sea, and proceeded along this bor another half mile, until we came to the first ravine and the Familia River. As the road leads through the ravine it was along this road as the road leads through the ravine it was along this road. At this pean, the land was comparatively level. On our left the road sloped gently upward for a distance of fifty or seventy-flev varids, where it formed a crest extending parallel with the road. On the right it was a little more level, extending back from the road about fifty yards, where it dropped off alongity like a railway embankment for forty or fifty feet into a swampy patien hearty level with the sea. In a little less than half a mile was another ravine, flarough which clarify the standard of the rapid with sea. In a little less than half a mile was another ravine, flarough which clarify the standard of the rapid wife forces of six or eight strands, about five level land where it dropped off into the swamp. The situation was a most unfavorable one for us. Suddenly, as our column reached the level road and before the rear guard of British marines and friendines had emerged from the ravine, fire was opened on us on our left. This hostics were behind the crest mentioned, and were so well intronched that we could not see life of the parallel where it for parallel was distance of 100 yards or more. It was somethed to wire substances and fired at us, their forces heigh got had a sea for the road and three days of the parallel should be sea first, but in a few momenta became so brisk it appeared to come in volleys. Our ment at the first fire and under the road a